

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Rapprochement?

IF the announcement of Mr. Dulles's sudden decision to visit Paris for talks with Mr. Eden and M. Mendes-France is taken together with Sir Winston Churchill's statement on Communist China, the two would suggest that after weeks of disunity over the future of Southeast Asia, Britain and America had made an important rapprochement which may have a vital bearing on the current talks on Indo-China. Yet, curiously, taken individually, both Mr. Dulles's decision to go to Paris and Sir Winston's statement lack the sensation of really dramatic events. After all, Sir Winston has only succinctly described Britain's attitude to Communist China and, as he points out, there has been no change in this policy since 1951. When Sir Winston says this is not the moment to reconsider British policy, he means that the two or three months that would elapse between any immediate cease-fire in Indo-China and the Autumn session of the UN Assembly would be insufficient time to enable Communist China to prove its intentions to live in peace and harmony with its neighbours. And this is an essential prerequisite demanded by Britain before it supports China's admission. On Mr. Dulles's flight to Paris, there is still no ground for hoping that America will be represented by its Secretary of State at Geneva. It is true, of course, Mr. Dulles may be persuaded by Mr. Eden and M. Mendes-France that there is to be no surrender of Indo-China to the Communists. But before Mr. Dulles agrees to return to Geneva, he wants to see the Communists showing "goodwill" at the talks. The most that can be hoped for from the Paris talks therefore is that the West can forge a common policy on the Indo-China question. For both Britain and France believe that the United States as one of the world's greatest powers should be fully associated with any Southeast Asian settlement which may result from the Geneva talks. With or without Mr. Dulles's participation at Geneva, if there is to be any settlement, the division of Vietnam somewhere between the 13th and the 18th parallel appears inevitable. The question of whether Hanoi and Haiphong should remain in Vietnam or Vietnam territory, and the argument over the composition of the international armistice supervision team constitute other formidable problems for East and West Foreign Ministers. There is therefore certainly no reason to be optimistic about a successful Geneva outcome yet.



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Paris Highlight: Eden, Mendes-France returning to Geneva today after further talks with Dulles

INDO-CHINA AGREEMENT IN A WEEK

Confident Note Sounded By French Premier

Paris, July 13.

The French Premier, M. Pierre Mendes-France said tonight the Geneva negotiations were going "excellently" and predicted a peace settlement in Indo-China within one week.

M. Mendes-France said this less than an hour before his first meeting with the United States Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles.

He told reporters "yes" when asked if he expected to make good his promise to end the Indo-China war by July 20.

His optimism contrasted with some pessimism at Geneva itself, where the Communists have demanded a high price for a ceasefire agreement.

Later, after his meeting with Mr. Dulles, M. Mendes-France told reporters they would get a communiqué the next day on whether Mr. Dulles intended to go to the Geneva conference.

He made his statement after a long dinner conference with Mr. Dulles and the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, at his official residence tonight.

He told reporters he was "very satisfied" with the talks but added they would continue at the French Foreign Office tomorrow.

M. Mendes-France is due to resume discussions with the Communist side at Geneva tomorrow afternoon in an attempt to resolve positively his pledge to achieve a ceasefire in Indo-China or resign from the Premiership.

TERMS NOT KNOWN
At their talks today the French and British statesmen were understood to have urged Mr. Dulles to help establish peace in Indo-China by endorsing the terms of a settlement which it was understood here, both Mr. Eden and M. Mendes-France considered honourable and acceptable though no doubt liable to cause a certain shock to public opinion in France.

What these terms were was not known. Vietnam representatives were reported to be anxious to get in touch with Mr. Dulles in Paris. They were understood to be hostile to the terms of agreement which the French Premier was urging Mr. Dulles to accept as being the best possible under the circumstances.

When the talk ended tonight Mr. Dulles told reporters:

Molotov Angry

Geneva, July 13.
Russia today condemned the calling of the "Big Three" Western Foreign Ministers meeting in Paris today as a United States bid to prevent Britain and France agreeing to an Indo-China peace settlement here.

The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. V.M. Molotov, was reported to be angry at what he regards as rudeness on the part of M. Pierre Mendes-France, the French Prime Minister, and Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, at leaving Geneva just after they had arrived for the final stages of the long search for East-West agreement on Indo-China.

And the London Daily Express Correspondent Derek Marks said Mr. Eden was reluctant to attend the Paris talks.

According to Marks, Mr. Eden was reluctant to go because he felt the Paris talks would achieve little that would help the progress of the Geneva talks. —Reuter and Our Own Correspondent.

Vain Attempt To Save Polio Victim At Sea

New York, July 13.

A medical student, returning home from Italy, died of polio at sea aboard the liner Queen Elizabeth today as plans were being made to rush a respirator to the ship by helicopter.

Another passenger had died aboard the Elizabeth on July 10, two days after she left England. Robert Arone, 26, of Archdale, New York, died today, 16 hours before the Elizabeth docked.

He was placed in the Elizabeth's hospital immediately after he was stricken. The ship's surgeon's report said his condition deteriorated constantly and when the Elizabeth neared New York a call was sent out for oxygen and a respirator.

Arone died before a helicopter could leave New York, however.

FRIENDS ISOLATED

Arone had been studying medicine at the University of Rome and was coming home to visit his parents.

Dr. Henry Friedman, senior surgeon of the U.S. Public Health Service, boarded the Elizabeth to quarantine and supervise the examination of every person who had been in close touch with Arone.

The student had shared a tourist class cabin with three other men, who were isolated on the ship as soon as Arone became ill. So were nine other people. —United Press.

Steel Ring Tightens Around Hanoi

Hanoi, July 13.

Twelve Communist battalions forged a circle of steel around Hanoi today and the French High Command prepared for the final battle before the struggle for Hanoi itself.

Hung Yen is the last French city in the Red River delta south of the French defence pocket of Hanoi, Haiphong and the corridor connecting them. It lies in a region of ricefields infested by enemy troops.

The Vietnamese have marshalled 12 battalions — 10,000 men — across the Red River from Hung Yen and east along Route 39, Hung Yen's last link with French Union forces to the north.

French tanks and artillery rumbled down the road from Hain Duong to Hung Yen, where only a few thousand Vietnamese are dug into the threatened city's ruins.

14 Dead In Taipo Fire

Fourteen people were burnt to death early this morning when fire destroyed three huts behind Taipo. Market in the New Territories. Five other persons have been admitted to hospital suffering from serious injuries and the condition of three is said to be serious. Only three persons escaped.

The cause of the fire is now being investigated. Meanwhile, the Taipo Rural Committee has started a fund for the survivors.

'That's Where Ellnor Ended Up'



Lieutenant L. Sloane, RN, points to Samun Island on the map at yesterday's news conference at H.M.S. Tamar. After losing their way in bad weather and poor visibility, the crew of Ellnor found themselves off Samun. They were arrested there by Communist soldiers.

HITCH OVER NEW SUEZ PLAN Egypt Rejects Some British Proposals

Cairo, July 14.

Egypt has rejected certain points in the latest British proposals for a settlement of the Suez Canal dispute, according to a reliable source here last night.

The Prime Minister, Colonel Nasser, had summoned a special Cabinet meeting to hear the new proposals.

The source said the differences were:

1. Britain proposes the reactivation of the Suez Canal base in event of a threat to Turkey, Persia or any Arab state. Egypt agrees to this with the exception of Persia.
2. Britain proposes that the evacuation of approximately 80,000 British troops from the Canal Base should be completed in two years. Egypt proposes that the evacuation should be carried out in a period of 18 months.
3. While Britain suggests a ten-year agreement to re-

place the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian agreement, Egypt suggests that the new pact should be for seven years.

EGYPT'S PLAN

Egypt's counter proposals have been sent to London by the British Ambassador, Sir Ralph Stevenson for consideration.

As soon as London's comment is received the next meeting of the Anglo-Egyptian canal negotiators will be arranged.

Diplomatic circles in Cairo believe the points of difference are capable of reconciliation through bargaining and are confident that outstanding differences will be ironed out very soon.

An Egyptian source said the Egyptian negotiators consider that they made their biggest concession so far by accepting

the inclusion of a threat to Turkey as a signal for reactivation of the base.

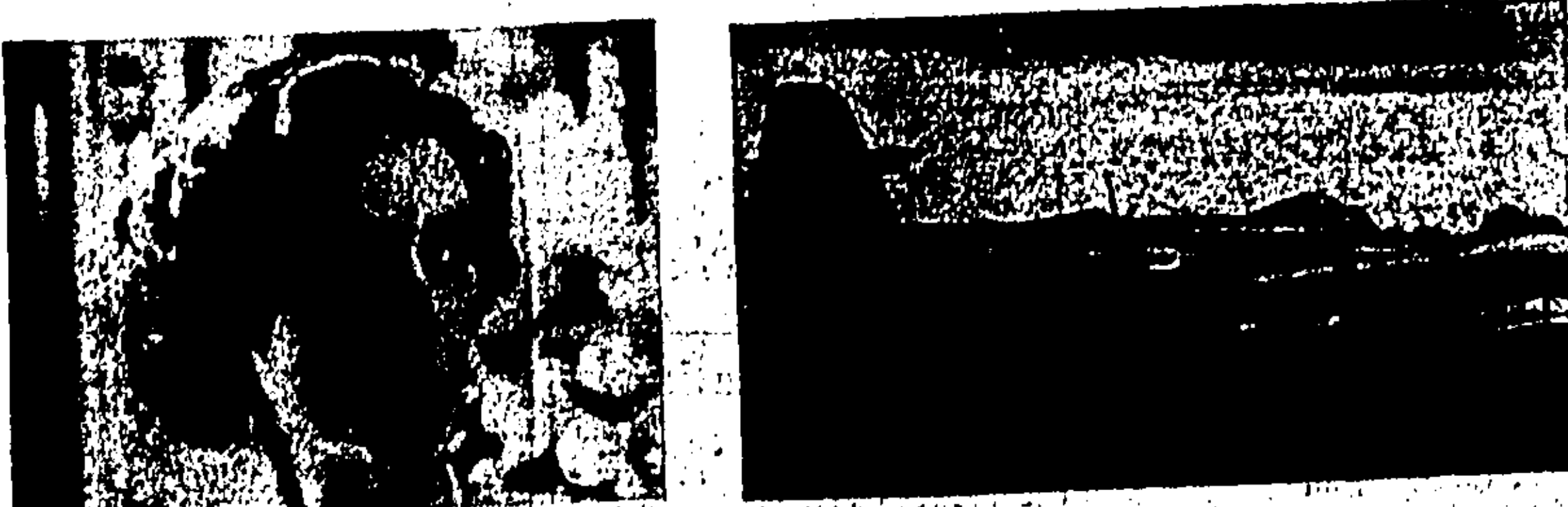
But they rejected outright the inclusion of Persia in the proposal, which was definitely ruled out by both sides in previous Canal talks.

REBELS' STAND

Some 40 Conservative Members of Parliament announced they would vote against the Government on the issue of any Anglo-Egyptian agreement that would involve the withdrawal of all British troops from the Suez Canal.

The statement was issued after a meeting with the Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill, and was the first formal announcement that Conservative Party rebels would challenge the government on the issue of Suez. —Reuter & United Press.

Margaret And The Meteor



She Fired A Burst Of Cannon Shells

Ahlhorn, North Germany, July 18.

Princess Margaret fired a burst of 20 mm. cannon shells from a Meteor jet night fighter today on the second day of her first visit to West Germany.

The jetting butt of Ahlhorn RAF station. The Princess had explained to her and then pressed a remote control button, which fired the shells. She also watched a low level napalm attack but the rest of the Ahlhorn programme had to be scrapped owing to rain and a low ceiling of only 400 feet.

LOUDLY CHIEFED
When the last 250 shells were fired, the Princess, who was wearing a dark blue uniform, was loudly cheered by 500 women and children of RAF officers and ranks, who had waited in the rain for two hours to see her.

Bad weather has still prevented the Princess from making her first helicopter trip. Earlier today a Viking of the Queen's Flight brought her to Oldenburg from Consett, where she is staying with General Sir Richard Gale, the Rhine Army Commander-in-Chief, and Lady Gale.

Many Germans had crowded into the village square on the day from Consett to Oldenburg in the hope that she would travel by car. But the slippery roads made this impossible. Two heavy German lorries pulled up on the road at the time the Princess would have passed, and three people were severely injured.

GALA BALL

A gala ball is being held at Bad Ellhorn tomorrow night in honour of the Princess. Evening dress for women and day uniforms for men and women officers is the order for the six hundred guests of British Forces Commander-in-Chief.

Women's Royal Army Corps and Women's Royal Air Force officers, twelve of whom have been asked to turn up in uniform, much against their will, as all the other women guests will be in long dresses. —Reuter.



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MANGANESE INDUSTRY

India's Dollar Earner Faces Grave Crisis

Nagpur, Madhya Pradesh, July 14. India's manganese industry, one of the country's main dollar earners, is facing a crisis. Sixty-three out of 200 manganese mines in Madhya Pradesh have closed during the last five months, throwing 25,000 workers out of employment. Madhya Pradesh, the main producer, yields over 70 per cent of India's output of manganese, an essential ingredient in hardening steel.

The present slump in the Indian manganese trade is attributed mainly to the appearance of Russia, Brazil and other countries in the international market.

According to the Madhya Pradesh Mineral Industry Association, during the last six months there has been a "very marked downward trend" in the prices of manganese ore. The price of high grade ore has slumped from 145 rupees to 80 rupees a ton.

India's mining experts complain that India's exports of manganese are handicapped by obsolete methods of production and that most mine owners have not installed proper equipment for exploitation and beneficiation of low-grade ores.

ONLY SOLUTION

India's Mineral Advisory Board recently studied the case for the establishment of a beneficiation plant for up-grading mineral ores, particularly manganese, in certain selected areas. It emphasized that up-grading was the only solution for low-grade Indian manganese in the face of a falling market due to the stoppage of stockpiling by the United States and the removal of export restrictions on manganese by the Soviet Union.

The efforts of the Indian Bureau of Mines have resulted in the establishment of a beneficiation unit in Madhya Pradesh, and a second one is to

be established soon in the same area. Mineral experts also say that if India processed the manganese ore into ferro-manganese before exporting it, her earnings would be several times the amount which she obtains from raw ore.

EXPORTED

The Mineral Advisory Board has also studied means of establishing a ferro-manganese industry in India. Most of the manganese exported is used in the manufacture of ferro-manganese in Britain and the United States.

Mineral experts state that the raw materials required for the manufacture of ferro-manganese are all available in India: manganese ore, coke and limestone. Further supplies of cheap electric power essential for the electric furnace production of ferro-manganese would be available from the various hydro-electric and thermal power projects now under way in India.

In addition to high grade manganese, India has large deposits of low grade manganese ore in Orissa and Bombay. This ore has a low phosphorus content, an essential requirement for high standard ferro-manganese.

LARGE DEPOSITS

India exported 1,680,000 tons of manganese ore in 1953, including about 1,000,000 tons from Madhya Pradesh. The United States, Britain, Belgium, Germany and Japan are among the 16 countries which import Indian ore.

Except for a small quantity consumed by the Tata Iron and Steel Company in Jamshedpur (in Bihar) almost the entire production of manganese ore is exported, as raw material.

WORLD COURT DECISION

U.N. ASSEMBLY STOPPED COMPENSATION

The Hague, July 13. The World Court here today declared the United Nations General Assembly had no right to block a decision by the U.N. Administrative Tribunal awarding compensation to dismissed employees of the U.N. Secretariat.

The Court was pronouncing its advisory opinion on the question of nearly \$180,000 (about £40,000 sterling) compensation awarded to 11 American United Nations employees dismissed for refusing to tell a United States Senate Committee whether they were Communists.

The Court's decision, by nine votes to three, was that the General Assembly has no right on any ground to refuse to give effect to an award of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal. Legal circles here say it will have an important effect on the status of international civil servants. Although only advisory, they do not expect the General Assembly to flout it.

U.S. Recognises Guatemalan Government

Guatemala City, July 13. The United States, Cuba, Mexico and Italy have now recognized the new Guatemalan Government.

The recognition of the new regime by Mexico is regarded here as possibly opening the way for the recall of Mexico's Ambassador to Guatemala, Senor Primo Y. Michel, should the junta decide to petition demanding he be declared persona non grata.

Speakers at a meeting of 50,000 people here yesterday celebrating the victory of anti-Communist forces in the recent rebellion demanded Senor Michel's recall for "violating the asylum laws."

(Ex-President) Arbenz sought asylum in the Mexican Embassy during the rebellion. Senor Michel's recall for "violating the asylum laws."

New York, July 13. (Guatemala has formally requested the United Nations to withdraw the "Guatemalan question" from the Security Council now that "peace and order" have been restored.

Senor Carlos Salazar, the Guatemalan Foreign Minister, expressed his confidence that the United Nations would support the Guatemalan Government here today. —Reuters.

Military Talks

The military talks of Dring between French Union and Vietnamese representatives continued to develop satisfactorily, a French high command spokesman said here today.

Today's meeting, which lasted for three hours this morning and two and a half this afternoon, was devoted to the examination of practical questions arising out of a possible ceasefire in Indo-China, it was understood. —France Press.



Portrait of George Crom, of Leeds, photographed with the George Cross medal, which he received from the Queen at the recent Investiture at the Palace. He was awarded the medal for services in Korea. —Central Press.

U.S. WILL NOT HALT PACIFIC H-BOMB TESTS

New York, July 13. The United States delegate in the United Nations Trusteeship Council, Mr. Mason Sears, today reiterated that the United States could not halt the nuclear tests in the Marshall Islands until the Soviet Union stopped their tests.

"But there does not seem much chance of this, according to recent Soviet statements," he told the Council.

Mr. Sears had similarly informed the Council's Petitions Committee which yesterday rejected Soviet and Indian resolutions to prevent further tests in the territory.

Another resolution, which would have given indirect support to the United States determination to continue the tests, was also rejected by the Committee because of a tie vote.

The resolutions were expected to be re-introduced in the full Trusteeship Council later this week.

CONDITIONS

Mr. Sears spoke today in the Council's general debate on conditions in the Pacific Islands.

Mr. Sears said that all Marshallese and Americans who were exposed to radiation were now restored to health. No person had been lost, or even seriously injured, no homes destroyed and no islands blown up.

"Prime Minister Nehru of India has been misinformed on this score, if the press reports him correctly," Mr. Sears said. "What has resulted from our tests is that one natural sandpit, uninhabitable for man or beast and without vegetation, and one man-made sandpit were destroyed—that is all. Let us get that straight."

SOVIET VIEWS

Mr. Semyon Tsarapkin, the Soviet delegate, told the Council earlier that the nuclear tests carried out by the United States in the territory did not further the interests or progress of the islanders. They had resulted in the disappearance of two islands and had caused terrible suffering and mistreatment. If the Council was really interested in the welfare of the people, it should call for measures to save them further suffering and possibly their extinction.

Mr. Tsarapkin said that the Council should recommend to the administering authority of the islands immediate measures to return to the indigenous people the land alienated from them and to refrain from using the territory for further tests. —Reuters.

Communist Infiltration In Unions

Washington, July 13. The Presidents of the two foremost United States labour organizations today proposed that a Federal commission should be appointed to investigate Communist infiltration into trade unions.

Mr. George Meany of the American Federation of Labour (AFL) and Mr. Walter Reuther of the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) made the proposal and sent it to chairmen of the Senate and House of Representatives Judiciary Committees which have been studying the proposals of the Attorney-General, Mr. Herbert Brownell, and others on the subject.

Both the AFL and CIO had earlier expressed apprehension over Mr. Brownell's plan to permit the dissolution of unions named by the Subversive Activities Control Board as Communist influenced. —Reuters.

CONSULATE SHOOTING

London, July 13. British Police will probably discontinue investigations into the shooting affair at the Dominican Consulate here last weekend in which two Dominican diplomats were shot.

It is thought here that the British Foreign Office will not request the waiving of diplomatic immunity and that the investigation will be left to the Dominican authorities.

Senor Don Luis Bermudez, 38-year-old First Secretary, and the Chief Consul, was killed in the shooting and the Air Attache, 32-year-old Captain Antonio de la Maza Valquez, was wounded. He is still in hospital here. —Reuters.

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

★ SHOWING TO-DAY ★

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MARTINE CAROL
PEDRO ARMENDARIZ

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in the heart of
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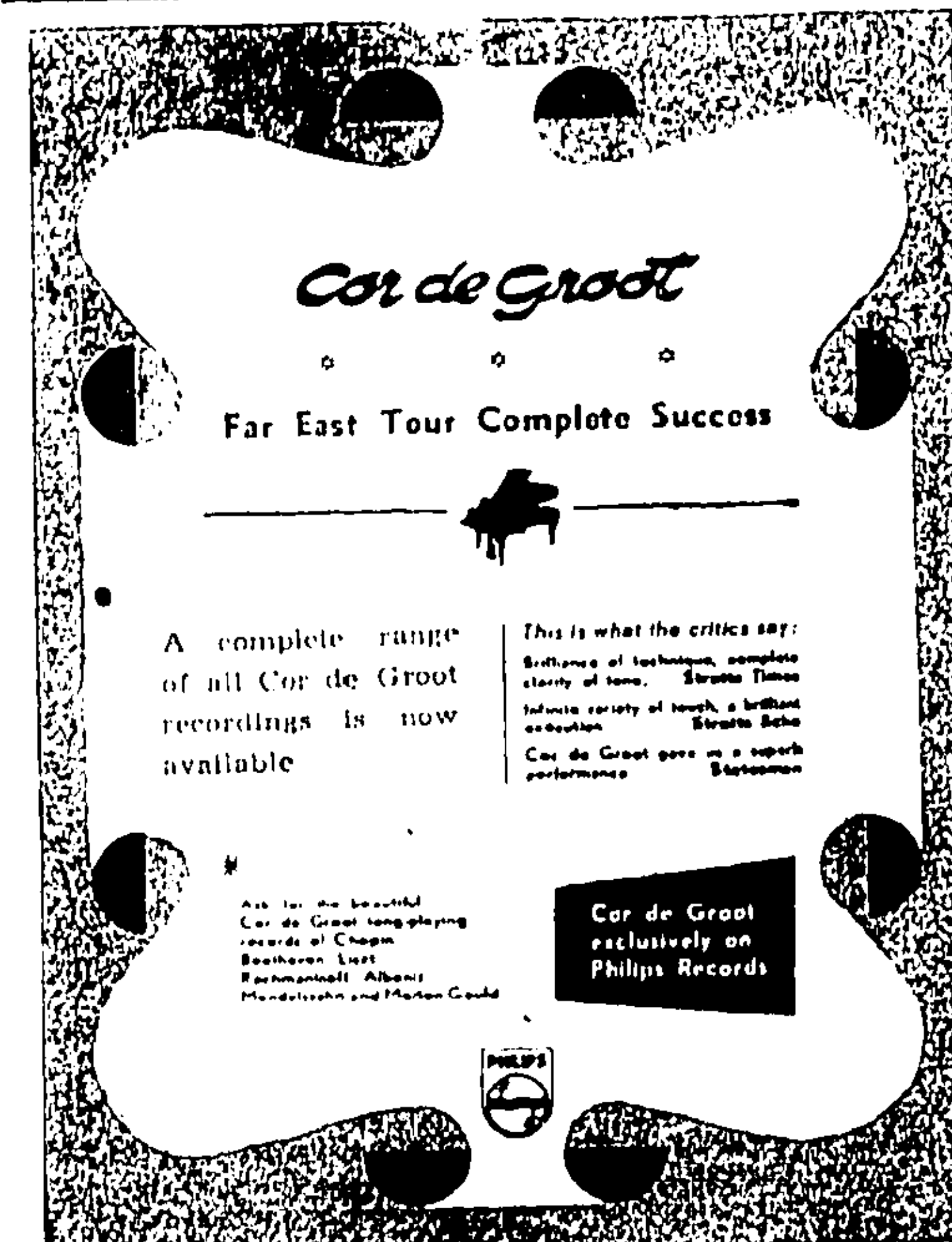
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More Adventures of Rupert (Annual)	5.00
Rupert (Magazines)	1.00
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HONGKONG KOWLOON

WHAT HAS HAPPENED SO FAR...

IT was a glorious spring morning when Bader drove back to Roehampton to take delivery, and his spirits were soaring at the prospect. He thought it must be the way a woman felt on her way to pick up a new fur coat. Dessoutter had a set of three shallow wooden steps with banisters in a corner of the room, and when he had put the legs on and tried a couple of circuits round the room, he made his first attempt at the steps. With the banister to support him, it turned out to be relatively simple—hand on the rail to steady him, left foot on the first step, bring up the right foot to the same step, and then lift the left foot again. Thank God he still had one knee left to raise himself with or it would have been impossible.

Coming down was the same thing. He called it the "dot-and-carry" system and has never used any other for stairs. That morning he learned how to get up out of a chair without help too—lean forward, a good shove on the seat of the chair with both hands and the left knee took the strain and lifted him.

"Well, there you are," Dessoutter said. "They're all yours. It's a bit soon to let you have them really, but I suppose you'll only start complaining if you don't take them." He grinned. "Shall I wrap them for you?" "Not on your life," Bader grinned back. "I'm walking out on 'em. Here, catch this..." He threw him the peg-leg and nearly fell over in the process. "Now, what about a stick," Dessoutter suggested persuasively. "Never!" he answered crisply. "I'm going to start the way I mean to go on."

Standing up!

FOR the first time he began putting the rest of his clothes on over the legs and harness, the shirt over the belt and shoulder straps. He put on his tie and jacket, stood up and teetering round,

looked at himself in the mirror. He looked quite normal. It was a terrific moment. Heart-sweetening! He was standing up—dressed like an ordinary chap—looking like one. And suddenly he looked a bit shorter than before, about five feet nine and a half now so that the trousers crinkled slightly at the ankles.

As they handled him into the car, Dessoutter said: "Don't worry if you have a bad time for a while. You've done amazingly well so far, but don't expect it to go on as fast as that. Everyone feels desperate for a while." They shouted

In hospital at Unbridge, the legless Bader is longing for the day when his artificial legs will be ready and he can discard his peg-leg and crutches. The first fittings of the metal legs are over. Dessoutter, who made them, is amazed at Bader's progress in walking. "I'll never, never walk with a stick," Bader had said.

Bader fell 20 times—but still he would not give up



Bader took a step—and pitched forward. A man came running up to help. "Go away," snapped Bader. "I'll do this."

Bader," and turned back to the other doctor.

In the dining-room the greeting was hearteningly different. There were roars of welcome and ribald remarks. Streetfield bawled: "Long John's got his ruddy undercarriage back."

He trembled

HIS ward was on the first floor and after lunch he tottered out to the stairs. They looked appallingly high and steep but he dragged himself up and was sweating at the top. In the ward he tried to give a demonstration of walking, lurching a precarious way from bed to bed, grabbing each bed-rail as he reached it, and encouraged by cheerful harracking from patients in the beds. But after a few minutes he was so tired he could hardly stand and the right stump was trembling and aching with weakness.

He tried again an hour later, but after one circuit sweat was soaking him all over and the right stump was threatening to collapse under him, the muscles shrunken, weak and flabby after so long without use. He was beginning to realise that it was not going to be so easy and for the rest of the day he relaxed to give the stumps a chance to recover.

At dinner time he was able to struggle downstairs, but when he went to climb back he just could not do it; the strength was drained out of him and he was aching all over.

A burly orderly carried him up with Bader's arms round his neck, body dangling over his back, and lowered him on to his bed. Lying there, Douglas undressed and with enormous relief unstrapped his harness and carefully leant the legs against the wall where they would be nicely within reach. He thought it was smart of him to remember that, but the thought was interrupted by a minor clatter as the legs fell over on to the floor, looking obscene and disembodied with shoes and socks on. "Too tired to pick them up, he swore and crawled between the sheets.

Shortly another thought stirred. Damn! He hadn't cleaned his teeth. Oh, let it go till morning for once. Sinking down again, he wanted to blow his nose and found he did not have a handkerchief. That was the last straw.

In that mood there was not going to be any sleep and at last he testily stretched out on his legs but could not reach them on the floor. He rang for an orderly who picked them up and offered to carry him, but he laboriously strapped on all the harness, got a handkerchief, tottered into the bathroom, then tottered back to bed, making

sure this time that the legs stood up within reach. Very tired he was drifting off to sleep when he began to feel thirsty.

The more he tried to forget it the more he wanted a drink and the angrier he became. No drink—no sleep, that was obvious. But he was damned if he was going to strap that flickering harness on again. Tossing the blankets back, he lowered his rump on to the floor by taking his weight with hands on the bed and the bedside table, then swinging himself along on his hands and bottom he got to the bathroom. Muttering, he pulled a stool across, hoisted his rump on to it with a hand on the edge of the bath, took a drink from a tooth-glass and "walked" on hands and rump back to his bed where, with a last strenuous

hands back towards the too, and came unsteadily, but without too much difficulty, to his feet again. Then he took another step and fell again.

That morning he fell at least 20 times but managed to stumble up and down the grass again and again, arms flailing to keep his balance like a novice on ice skates, but persisting until his legs were aching and trembling with exhaustion again. Worse, the right stump was sore in spots—obviously chafing. The difficulty of walking on anything but the smoothest floor was worrying him. That was the worst part of all. There would be more rough paths than smooth paths in life, and the airy confidence he had had was rattled.

After lunch he got the orderly to carry him upstairs to the ward where he practised from bed-rail to bed-rail again. Soon he was in agony from the chafing right stump and had to struggle to his bed. Unstrapping all the harness and taking off the stump sock, he found that the skin round the groin was rubbed raw in a couple of places.

REACH FOR THE SKY

By **PAUL BRICKHILL**

effort, hands on bedside table and bed, he hoisted himself back on to the sheet. Temper cooling off as he drifted tiredly into sleep he realised that going to bed would have to be an organised ritual before removing the legs.

After breakfast he teetered out into the garden, where he got another shock as he stepped on to a patch of grass and instantly felt as dismally insecure as the first time he had stood on the legs.

He took a step, the right too immediately hit a clump of grass and he pitched forward. He was on his hands. That part was all right but now he had to get up again. He was for a while thinking about it. A man came running to him sympathetically: "Hang on to me, old boy. Soon have you up."

"Go away," he snapped. "I'll do this!" He took his weight on his hands and, lowered the rear well on to the bed-rail, he pushed back. At that moment he had fallen back on his hands again. He tried again, pushing up on the left toe, straightening his left knee, and pushing

Taped it up
HE called an orderly to bring him some sticking plaster and taped it over the raw parts, put his legs on and tried again. It was a little better, but then the whole stump was so stiff and sore that it was hard to tell which part hurt most. That evening a nurse put some cold cream on the raw patches and it was very soothing.

In the morning a car drove him back to Roehampton. "I thought you'd be back about this time," Dessoutter said. "Let's have a look at those stumps." He, Talitt and Walker spent about two hours adjusting the sockets of the

legs. Bader went back to Unbridge to try again, but they seemed no better. For two days he stumbled about, continually falling, curiously refusing any help and getting up unaided to lurch and fall again. Mostly he fell forward, sometimes backwards, two or three times. Nowadays, sometimes on hard floors, often on the grass.

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"Reach for the Sky" by Paul Brickhill, published by J. B. Lippincott Co.
"Would you like to fly?" asked the Under Secretary for State for Air.

Nathaniel Gubbins

"THE Woman Who Might Have Been a Queen—If She Had Met a King" is the intriguing title of a fascinating new book soon to be serialised in these columns.

The woman is Lady Gubbins, and the author is her husband Lord Gubbins, recently revealed to be Lord de Gobion, whose ancestors came over with William the Conqueror.

The title of the book is not an exaggeration. Who can say that Lady de Gobion would not have married a king if she had met one before she had the misfortune to marry the impoverished Lord de Gobion? Who knows that she might have been the Queen of Bonga-

Bonga, or the Sultana of Abyssinia? Those in close touch with the impetuous Lady de G. have always been aware of her broad-minded attitude towards mixed marriages, and of her fervent admiration for the Lion of Judah ever since she saw a photograph of him holding an umbrella over his bowler hat. Only recently she talked dreamily of spending her holidays in Addis Ababa on the transparent pretext of "seeing the pterodactyl" or "tasting Abyssinian food."

Now for the first time all the facts concerning the most highly changed personal drama of the century will be told. You will read about a little red-haired girl, later to be Lady de Gobion, ringing door bells and running away, of how she tied a red cotton to the knocker of the house opposite

her old home and kept the occupants on the jump for hours on end.

There will also be the incredible story of her first wild party given in a garret when she was a teenager. The noise was so appalling that neighbours sent for the police. When they arrived in plain clothes the irrepressible copper-nob, mistaking them for guests, cracked them over the head with a long French loaf as they came up the stairs.

But such was the magnetic charm of this fascinating, intriguing, impetuous, unconventional girl that the police took no action for obstruction, but were soon full of fish and chips and larger beer, dancing merrily with the fascinating, intriguing, unconventional guests. Intriguing, fascinating, unconventional, unusual—these are but a few of the adjectives one can use to describe this book.

CRICKET GUIDE

AS this is the time of the year when embarrassed, red-faced men reluctantly take women to cricket matches and are obliged to answer innumerable questions hurled at them in voices that penetrate every corner of the pavilion, here is the first instalment of the Un-Inelligent Woman's Guide to Cricket which can be cut out and kept for future reference.

Question: What is the difference between a leg break and an off break?
Answer: Well, dear, a leg break pitches on the leg side and the spin of the ball makes it break towards the off, whereas an off break pitches on the off side and the spin makes it break towards leg.

Q: Whose leg?
A: Well, dear, the batsman's leg, of course.
Q: Which leg?
A: Well, dear, it might be, either leg as "leg" is an expression to describe the leg side of the wicket as distinct from the off side.

Q: You said just now it was the batsman's leg.

A: Well, dear, it is in a way, as his legs when awaiting the ball, should both be on the leg side of the wicket, while his bat covers the middle stump. Unless, of course, he is a left-handed batsman.

Q: What happens then?
A: Well, dear, the leg side becomes the off side and the off side becomes the leg side.

Q: Why?
A: Because the batsman is facing the other way round.

Q: Turning his back to the bowler?
A: Not exactly, dear. While a right-handed batsman has his left leg forward and his left shoulder pointing towards the bowler, the left-handed batsman has his right leg forward and his right shoulder pointing towards the bowler.

Q: What difference does that make?
A: Well, dear, it makes some difference to the left-handed batsman because he

could hardly bat in any other position. It also makes a difference to the field.

Q: The field?
A: Well, dear, the fieldsmen. There have to change over for a left-handed batsman.

Q: How do you mean change over?
A: Well, dear, to give a few examples, deep mid-on becomes silly mid-off, first or second slip become fine leg. And gully....

Q: Gully?
A: Yes, dear, Gully.

Q: What in the name of goodness is gully?
A: Oh, thank heaven there's the ten bell.

Q: Are you still hungry after that enormous lunch?
A: Just a little peckish, dear.

Q: When you have satisfied your unnatural appetite you will tell me all about gully?
A: Yes, dear.

IN THE TRAIN

"WELL," said the man in the train, "I 'ope he's 'appy now he's started another war."

"What, 'im?" asked the woman.

"Yes, 'im," said the man. "The one in the corner what's gawling in his sleep."

"What war?" asked the woman.

"The one out in America," said the man.

"'Ave they started already?" asked the woman.

"I'm not talkin' about the United States of America," said the man. "I'm talkin' about the place where they grow bananas."

"What are they fightin' about?" asked the woman.

"Who shall 'ave the bananas," said the man, "them what grows them, or 'im."

"And he started a war about that?" asked the woman.

"You bet he did," said the man. "He mustn't 'ave been fond of bananas," said the woman.

"Are they his bananas to sell?" asked the woman.

"Of course they ain't," said the man. "But he's got shares in the £5,000,000 American fruit company what sells them."

"What's wrong with that?" asked the woman.

"What's wrong with it?" asked the woman.

"The bananas belong to the people and the 'im friends are chuckin' bombs at them because they want their biddy bananas back."

"It seems a lot of fuss about a few bananas," said the woman.

"He's makin' a bit out of sellin' the bombs, too," said the man.

"He don't look as smart as all that," said the woman.

"He's fat and awful, that's what he is," said the man. "Every time he sells a bomb 'is a crate of bananas he gives 'is gin, friends another look."

"Ain't she the lucky one?" said the woman. "Where does she live?"

"Lancaster, set in Park Lane," said the man. "The other one lives in 'is castle in Spain."

"He's got two girl friends?" asked the woman.

"He's got three," said the man, "and a wife and family in 'is country mansion."

"No wonder he 'as to sell bananas," said the woman.

"He don't 'ave to sell bombs, too," said the man.

"No," said the woman, "that's going a bit too far."

"Murderin' people what 'ave never done 'im any 'arm," said the man.

"They often get funny," said the man. "In their old age," said the woman.

"Funny?" asked the woman.

"Funny?" said the man. "I'd string 'im up."

"Shush," said the woman. "You'll wake 'im up."

"I'll wake 'im up with a thick bar if he ain't careful," said the man.

I opened my eyes when the train stopped at a station. As the man and woman got out the man shouted:

EXPERTS NOW BLAME RUMES, NOT CIGARETTES

By **CHAPMAN PINCHER**

LEADING British cancer experts are far from satisfied that there is any important link between smoking and lung cancer.

They believe that air polluted with smoke and exhaust-fumes is a likelier cause of the disease.

This is made clear in the annual report of the British Empire Cancer Campaign, which finances research at hospitals, universities, and cancer institutes.

The men directing this research include Professor Ian Ald, Professor Alexander Haddow, Sir Paul Flider, and Professor John

A full-scale investigation into air pollution as a possible cause of lung cancer is being started by the Medical Fuel Research Station.

Instruments to extract smoke and fumes from the air are being set up at points in North Wales and Merseyside. Tests will be made to discover if the substances they collect cause cancer.

The effects of clear air in North Wales will be compared with the polluted air in Liverpool, where lung cancer is about twice as common.

Investigations with tobacco

at once—have all been negative so far. So have similar tests at Glasgow and the London Hospital.

A theory that radioactive poisons in tobacco might be to blame has been shattered, the report reveals.

The weight of smoke particles found in human lungs bears no relation to tobacco smoking, doctors from London's St. Bartholomew's Hospital report.

But it is definitely related to the length of time people spend in smoky towns.

The average Briton now breathes about a quarter of a pound of smoke into his lungs in a lifetime, though only a fraction remains there.

Substantial amounts of smoke

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"CARTRIDGE"	20th August	20th September
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land.

World Bank Sending Agricultural Mission To Japan

Washington, July 13.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development an-
nounced today that it was sending an agricultural mission to Japan at the
invitation of the Japanese Government.

The Japanese Government had asked the Bank to make available a group
of experts to examine various projects and programmes designed to increase
food production and to bring presently unusable areas into use for crop pro-
duction and pasturage.

The mission was scheduled to
arrive in Tokyo on July 18 and
would work in Japan for about
two months, the bank said.
The Bank in its announce-
ment praised Japan's agricul-
tural achievements.

"Agricultural techniques have
been developed to an extra-
ordinarily high degree in Japan,
and Japanese experts are pre-
sently assisting a number of
other countries to improve their
agricultural methods," it said.

"However, limitations of
arable land and pressure of
population have led the Japanese

Government to undertake a far-
reaching programme of as-
sistance to Japanese agriculture
and an exploration of new ways
to increase the output of food-
stuffs.

FOOD IMPORTS

"Japan now has to import
about 20 per cent of her food
requirements and with the con-
tinuing increase in her popula-
tion, faces even heavier import
demands in the future."

The World Bank said its
group would be led in the
initial phases by Mr. Russell H.
Dorr of the Bank's Department
of Operations for Asia and
Middle East. Dr. Ebert de
Wit, Chief of the Agricultural
division of the Department of
Technical Operations would go
to Japan in August to take
charge of the analysis and
concluding phases of the
mission's work.

The group would include Mr.
John Hancock and Mr. Malini H.
Chakravartin of the bank's staff.
Mr. Carl B. Brown, consultant on
land development and water
conservation of the planning
division of the United States Soil
Conservation Service; David I.
Luleyn, managing director of

Land Van Vollenhove, a Nether-
land's land reclamation company.
The Bank also said it was
engaging an agronomist with
experience of Japanese agricul-
tural conditions and problems
and that he was expected to
join the mission around the
beginning of August.—Reuter.

DECORATION FOR GENERAL

Washington, July 13.

A spokesman for the Thailand
Embassy said today that
Ambassador Pote Sarasin will
be decorated tomorrow General
Otto P. Weyland, now head of
the United States Tactical Air
Force, with the Star of the
Exalted Order of the White
Elephant of Thailand Second
Class. This is for Gen.
Weyland's services in Korea
when he commanded the United
States Air Force there and some
Thai pilots served under him.—
United Press.

Restoration Of Citizenship

Washington, July 13.

The Senate today unanimously
passed a bill authorising
restoration of citizenship to
some former citizens of Japan-
ese descent.

The bill would establish pro-
cedures to restore United States
citizenship to any person who
had lost it "solely by reason of
having voted in any political
election or plebiscite held in
Japan" since September 2, 1945.

It already had pressed the
House of Representatives and
would now be sent to the White
House for Presidential signa-
ture.—Reuter.

Two Parties Hunt For Treasure On Chile Coast

Santiago de Chile, July 13.

Two of the great pirate treasures of legend
may shortly be found in Chile, whose coast was
for centuries the wide open refuge of pirates.

An elaborate search is under way by two
groups, one headed by a scientist, engineer
Bachman, near Coquimbo, and the other by a
wealthy widow and two wealthy society men of
Santiago.

One of the treasures, known to have been buried
at a lonely inlet 25 miles south of Valparaiso by Sir
Francis Drake before he suddenly pounced upon new
prey, is said to be "in the bag."

The other, buried by the
Egyptian pirate Deul, is known
to have been hidden somewhere
south-east of Coquimbo bay,
400 miles north of Santiago.

A widow, Senora Matyina
Cavagaro Lozano de Ossandoh,
is leading the Santiago adven-
turers. Working with her are
Manuel Marikman and Manuel
Lagunas. The Valparaiso
authorities have accepted their
bid and they are now engaged
upon excavations. Their per-
mit, for Caleta El Alamo, is
valid for six months.

With an old map and some
curious sheepskins, they feel
certain that they have correct-
ly deciphered the enigma of
where the "Queen's Corsair"
buried his loot.

IS CHESTS

This treasure is said to
consist of 15 brass-lined chests
full of precious stones, gold
powder, ingots and coins.
Legend has placed the cache
variously at Guayacan bay,
south of Coquimbo, and at
Juan Fernandez Island, where
Defoe put his Robinson Crusoe.
Both places were haunts of Sir
Francis.

The exact place where Drake
buried his treasure has been
the object of heated discussion
among the erudite for years.
The majority favoured Guaya-
can, where the Spanish Navy
defeated Drake in 1545.

Before submitting their docu-
ments to the authorities, the

three prospectors formed a
stock company. The documents
are dated January 1879, and
are in well preserved, parch-
ment. They, and several other
parchments, are said to be in
Sir Francis Drake's own hand-
writing. Contributory evidence
comes from documents pertain-
ing to the history of the port
of Valparaiso.

LOCATION

According to them, these
documents prove the following
position: the treasure was
buried at a point 40 kilometres
(about 25 miles) south of
Valparaiso. The description
coincides exactly with the pre-
sent configuration of El Alamo
inlet.

Geographic and other data
given in the documents corre-
spond, with mathematical pre-
cision, with details of the inlet.

The documents also contain
an inventory of a fabulous
treasure in precious stones,
pearls, gold and silverware
and filigree pieces.

Official chronicles of the port
of Valparaiso agree with the
action described in the parch-
ments. There is complete agree-
ment in descriptions of the
attack by Sir Francis Drake on
the port in December 1579.

BOARDED VESSEL

In the bay, Sir Francis
Drake boarded a cargo vessel
belonging to the Spanish mer-
chant, Hernando, Gallegos
Larrea, loaded with gold
powder from Valparaiso. During
the attack on Valparaiso, the
crew of "Pelican", Sir Francis'
ship, looted jewels and other
valuables. The chronicles say
that after the attack, the
"Pelican" kept in sight of
land for half a day.

A month later, three English
sailors appeared in Valparaiso.
They were identified as pirates
and condemned to the gallows.
One managed to escape, but
left behind, among his papers,
a map.

Senora Ossandoh claims that
her map is the one left by the
sailor who escaped. Marked
with a cross thereon is a point
coinciding with El Alamo inlet.

An attached plan calls the
inlet "Treasure Harbour". The
letter, supposedly in Sir Francis
Drake's own handwriting,
speaks of his betrayal by three
of his men who, he says, "ex-
changed the true map for a
false one, and then fled to-
wards the land."

OTHER TREASURE

The position of the other
fantastic and legendary trea-
sure, that of the Egyptian
pirate Deul, has been estab-
lished by an engineer named
William, Kaimin Bachman. He
says that he has conducted for
some time a scientific examina-
tion of all data concerning the
so-called "treasure of Guaya-
can". Bachman says that it is
composed of 8,500 kilograms
(18,750 lbs.) of gold and silver
valued today at about 1,115
million pesos (approximately
\$1,000,000 sterling). This
fortune, buried since 1750, forty
metres (about 130 feet) from
the sea, is supposedly contain-
ed in leather bags.

INDEFINITE PERIOD

Bachman, too, has obtained a
permit. The Coquimbo port
authorities have allowed him
an indefinite period for his
search. He began excavations
several weeks ago, but sus-
pended them to begin again
next November.

Stories of buried treasure are
common in Chile.

From the treasure of the
Inca down to those of name-
less pirates, who operated
from the Allende coast, the
of the people when they were
depressed, and of the Spaniards
and other Royalists, who fled
during the War of Inde-
pendence.

It is not a common
story for a man to work
diligently and then find
treasure. In the case of
Bachman, he has been
working on the coast of
Chile for some time, and
has been very successful in
finding treasure. He has
found a great deal of gold
and silver, and has been
very successful in his search.
He has been very successful
in his search, and has been
very successful in his search.

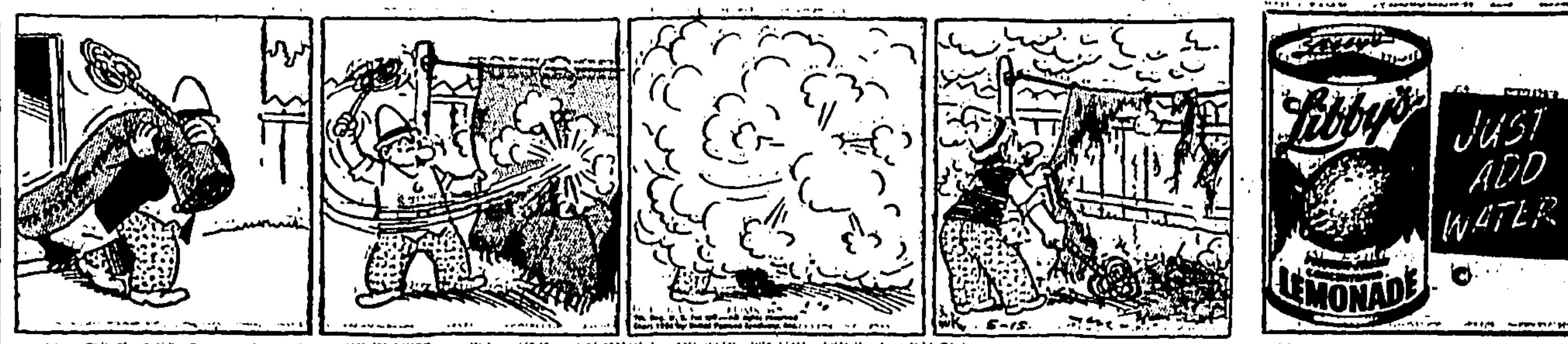
MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



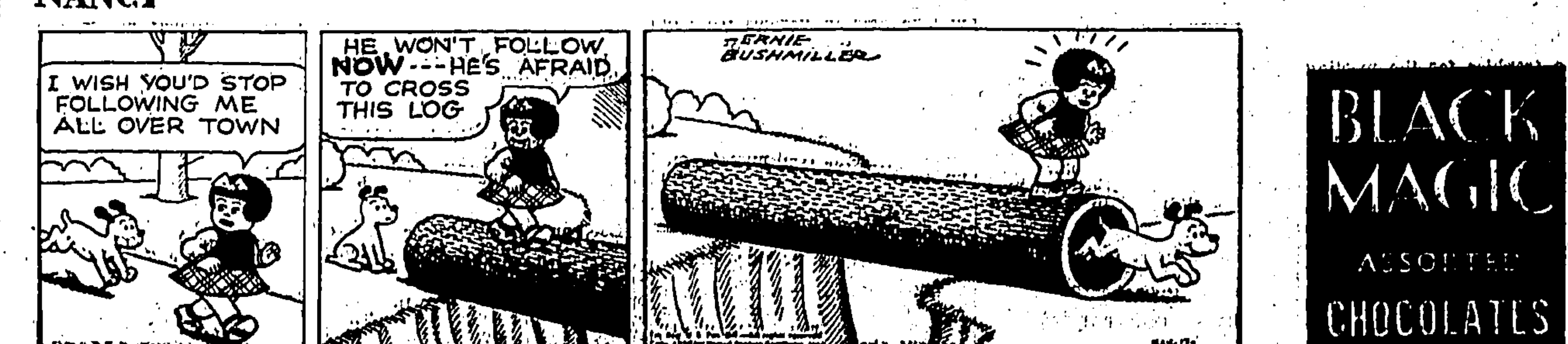
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By Mik



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By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

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Sails	July 25	for Singapore, Port Swetten- ham, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Khorramshahr, Basrah, Kuwait & Bahrain.

"THAI"

Arrives	Aug. 2	from Manila
Sails	Aug. 2	for Pusan, Kobe & Yokohama.

(Accepting cargo for transhipment
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TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION



Faith in the future of the Comet has been expressed by the President of Pan Air do Brasil. He said that his company will certainly use the Mark II on their international routes. In the meantime the Roy Airline Establishment at Mark II is making good progress with the examination of the Comet. The Attorney General hopes that the inquiry into the two Comet accidents will take place before the end of October.

The Jet Provost, the world's first jet biplane "training aircraft," built by Hunting Percival, has completed its first flights. A completely new design of brake has been fitted to the Provost.

Wine, alcohols, elevators, rudders and fins are taken into the "Silence Room" and shaken by hand while an inspector listens. The idea is to make sure that no small nuts or bolts or rivets are lying about inside.

Getting them out when and where they're present, heard, can be complicated. Sometimes they have to be drawn by powerful magnets to a spot where they can be extracted either by hand, or by a vacuum or suction cleaner.

Great care is taken to see that no small pieces of metal are left in the engine. The engine could easily be run down and jam the controls while the airplane was in the air, said an inspector.

	London, July 18
New York	241 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Montreal	241 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Amsterdam	241 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Brussels	241 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Geneva	241 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Paris	241 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Others were unchanged	

<p> six-month 1/4 down from yesterday's Market tone: firm. —United Press. </p>	<p> Nov. 5.40 Spot (cents per lb. of 1/2 ex-duty) 5.40 —United Press. </p>
---	--

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